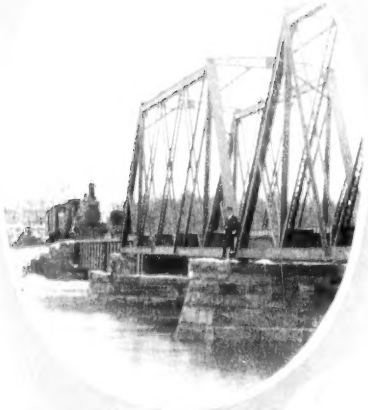
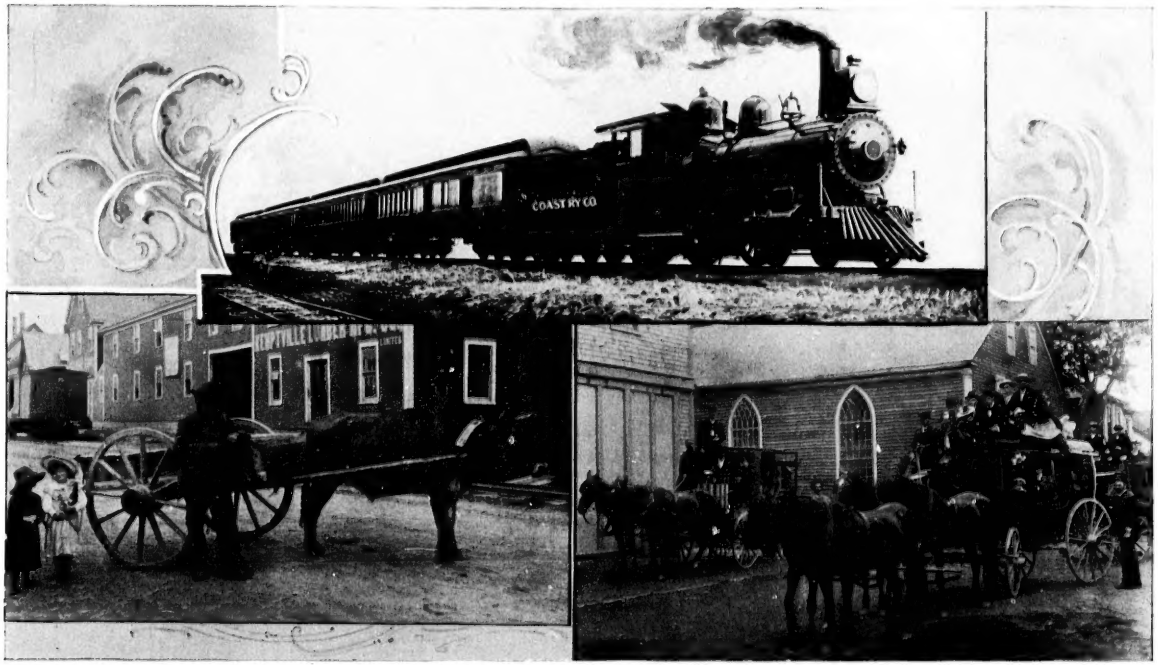


Impressions of the South Coast

Museum Collection
Recd Apr. 1914



THREE STAGES.

GLIMPSES ALONG THE SOUTH COAST.

"Summer-Land by the Sea."

REACHED BY THE LINE OF THE COAST RAILWAY COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA, LIMITED, TRAVERSING THE LATEST AND BEST OF THE VACATION, FISHING, AND SHOOTING RESORTS. REST, RECREATION, AND HEALTH IN THIS HISTORIC AND MAGNIFICENTLY BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY, HITHERTO UNKNOWN TO THE TRAVELER.

Published by

THE COAST RAILWAY COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA, Limited.

YARMOUTH, N.S.

THOMAS ROBERTSON,
President.

1897

L. H. WHEATON,
Superintendent.

1894
(55)

BUTTERFIELD PRINTING & BINDING COMPANY
LOWELL, MASS.

Glimpses Along the South Coast.

WHEN nature designed New England to become one vast hive of industry, she also provided a great playground for the toiling millions who would need rest from the never ceasing whirl of business, and recreation from the maddening cares of life.

That magnificent playground is Nova Scotia—the peninsula jutting out into the broad Atlantic like a T wharf from the rest of the continent.

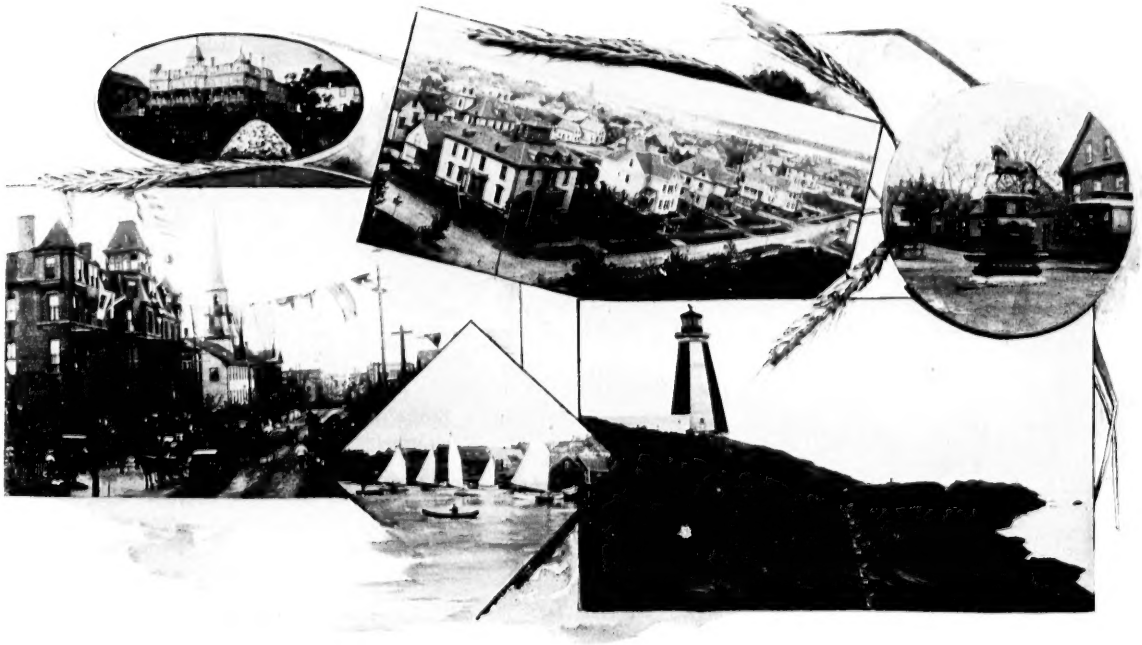
Though under another flag and though 'tis foreign soil to the native American, this "International Recreation Ground"—the 200 miles of ocean voyage being traversed in 15 hours by the floating palaces connecting Boston and Yarmouth—is lavishly endowed with every natural requisite to make it the most delightful spot on earth.

Once regarded as "the brightest jewel of Old England," this most attractive resort for New England seekers after health and recreation and pleasure is now opened up by the Coast Railway.

Yarmouth is the Gateway of this Paradise for tourists and the Coast Railway is its great Highway.

Within a night's sail of Boston is this land of extraordinary historic interest and of romantic associations, with an original heterogenous population such as can be found in no other country of the world of the same area, now welded into one homogenous whole.

Along the beautiful Atlantic South Shore of Nova Scotia are found dwelling side by side in peace, contentment and prosperity, the descendants of the Puritans of New England and the United Empire Loyalists refugees; of French Acadians, who escaped the horrors of the exile to undergo even greater sufferings as fugitives in the dense forests of



YARMOUTH.

Nova Scotia; of the enterprising, persevering Englishman, and the industrious and thrifty German. These races have long since forgotten the privations, hardships and sufferings of their forefathers, and now, blended in Anglo-Saxon brotherhood, are united hand in hand for the development of their beloved province.

RUINS OF FORT ST. LOUIS.

Five hundred years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth rock, the South Shore of Nova Scotia, through which the Coast Railway runs, was explored and its unsurpassed beauties appreciated by the daring Vikings. Again, in 1007, the sturdy Norsemen summered and wintered here, and left a memorial of their visit, which is still a source of wonder and mystery to men versed in antiquities.

In later centuries, before New England was even dreamed of, the peerless harbors of the South Shore were explored by DeMonts, and during the subsequent struggles between the Anglo-Saxons and the Gaul for the possession of the continent the southern shores played no unimportant part.

It was here that the Huguenot LaTour built a fort over which he hoisted the royal flag of the Bourbons and which he hoped to make the head centre of French power in the new world. A French fleet sent to his assistance was promptly captured and LaTour himself sent as a prisoner of war to England. But the fort was still held by his son, Charles, for France.

Within two years LaTour *pere* became a British subject, married one of Queen Anne's maids of honor, was made a baronet of Nova Scotia and returned to Acadie with the offer of a baronetcy for his son if he would transfer his allegiance and the fort to the English Crown, and replace the Fleur d'Lys with the cross of St. George.

But the son scorned the proffered bribe of his traitorous father, and then ensued a spectacle for which the history of the world furnishes no parallel — a father, on behalf of Great Britain, making war on his son, who held on to the fort on behalf of the Crown of France.

THE NOBLEST OF HIS KIND.

And in later years the history of the South Shore was no less romantic and exciting, but our limited space will not permit the narration of even an outline here.

But romantic and exciting as are its historic associations, the matter of fact tourist is searching after something more material, substantial and satisfying. He wants the refreshing rest that can only be obtained in the cool, soft, balmy, life giving breezes that sweep the South Shore — that

Like a kind hand upon my brow
Comes this fresh breeze,
Cooling its dull and feverish glow,
While through my being seems to flow
The breath of a new life — the healing of the seas.

He wants the invigorating sea bathing to be obtained on our magnificent sand beaches, and the exhilaration of the boating and yachting in our unequalled harbors and bays.

He wants to take a hand in hunting the king of the forest — the majestic moose, of which sixty were killed last season within a radius of twenty miles of Shelburne town.

He wants to enjoy the excitement of deep sea cod and hake and mackeral fishing; of hooking the wily sea trout in the harbors; of capturing the lordly salmon in our famous rivers — the big fish that New England epicures are glad to pay a dollar a pound for in the early season — and he wants to enjoy to the full extent the never ending sport of hooking speckled beauties in the net work of lakes that cover the face of the country as the stars bedeck the firmament at night.

"With the true sportsman catching fish is only an incident. It is the accessories that give him the greatest joy — the getting close to nature — hearing her speak in the whispering trees and the murmuring splash of the water, drinking in her glorious sunshine, breathing her pure air, watching her shifting clouds and reveling in the richness and fulness of her beauty."

In all these exquisite delights of life —

"One cannot err in this delicious region"

which the Coast Railway opens up to visitors and which will make beautiful Nova Scotia the *ultima thule* of their desires.

TUSKET RIVER.

The Coast Railway runs from Yarmouth to Lockeport, a distance of ninety miles, and will be extended to Halifax.

Yarmouth, the prettiest and most prosperous town in Eastern Canada, has been described as a bit of New England gone adrift; "and as the very salt of New Englandism uncontaminated and undefiled." It is a town of 7000 people, whose taste, culture, moral excellence, enterprise and general prosperity is not surpassed by any town of similar population either the new world or the old. It has been world-famed for its ship-building and its shipping; and in 1812 was the terror of New England as the centre for privateering, but now it is becoming the Mecca of New England pleasure seekers. Its Grand Hotel, commanding a magnificent view of the harbor, bay and surrounding country, is equal to that of any summer resort in New England.

Passing by the village of Chebogue, settled by the men of Cape Cod a decade after the city of Halifax was founded, the road runs through the thriving settlement of Arcadia and then reaches Tusket, ten miles from Yarmouth. Tusket was settled by Loyalists from New York and Connecticut, and is famous for its salmon and trouting river; and its 365 islands make Tusket Bay one of the world's choicest beauty spots.

Tusket Station, Tusket post office.—Mrs. A. D. Gilman, American House, ½ mile, accommodates 20, $1.50 per day, $9.00 per week. House in admirable location; trout and salmon rivers within walking distance. Partridge, woodcock and ducks abound in vicinity. Plenty of shade, good roads, excellent water. Village House, W. H. Lent, $1.00 per day, $4.00 per week, accommodates 15. Tusket lakes 2 miles; fine salmon and trout fishing, also at various points on Tusket River within walking distance. Good boating and driving and best of roads for wheeling.

The next station is Bellville in the vicinity of a beautiful lake five miles long, abounding in fish. On the other side of the lake is Eel Brook. Both places are French Acadian settlements. Eel Brook is the seat of one of the finest Catholic churches in Western Nova Scotia.

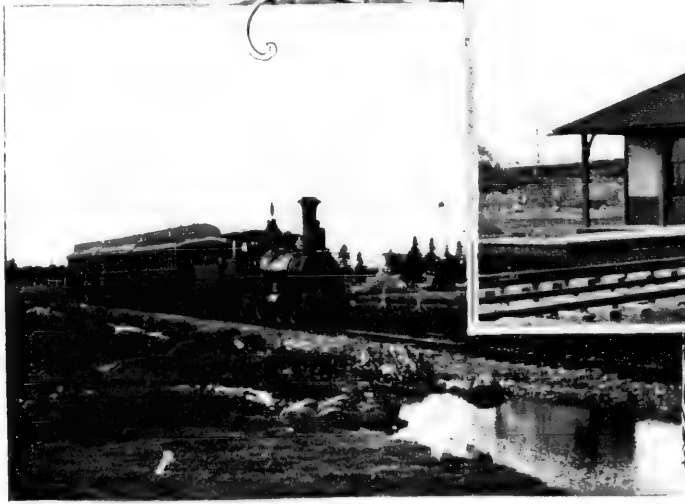
Then the Coast road runs to Argyle, originally settled by men from the western highlands of Scotland; but the Scotsmen were soon outnumbered by people from New England. The place was fitly named Argyle after one of the most beautiful portions of old Scotia. The railway winds around the bay into which the Tusket River empties, affording the traveller most delightful glimpses of ocean, and views of its 365 islands, which sit like gems on the bosom of the water.

RESIDENCE OF A. J. NICKERSON.

A. J. Nickerson, Argyle Station, Argyle Head post office.—Farm House (see photo.), ½ mile, accommodates 10, rates on application. Can also secure accommodations in surrounding farm houses. Healthy location, beautiful views, excellent trout fishing on Argyle River within walking distance. Lakes and streams abound to which fishing excursions can be made. Speckled trout, average size 3 to 5 pounds. Woods and lakes abound in game of all kinds; moose, ducks, partridge, woodcock, etc., etc. Guides secured on application. Excellent roads for driving and wheeling. Scenes of historic interest; battle grounds of the French and Indian wars.

James Frost, Argyle Station, Argyle post office, 1 mile. Rates on application. (See photo.)

Lower Argyle Station and post office. L. L. Amiro, Acadian Hotel, accommodates 12, $1.00 per day, $5.00 per week. Unexceptional location for hunting and fishing, driving and boating. Forest in the immediate vicinity abounds in moose, partridge, rabbit, woodcock, etc., etc., while the lakes are noted for the abundance of that *Rare Avis*, "The Blue Winged Duck," which bird excels all others for its delicacy and gamy qualities. Lakes and streams in the vicinity abound in trout, and the harbor affords many opportunities for mackerel and other sea fishing. The harbor is also an excellent sheet of water for boating and yachting, and the numerous islands are natural picnic grounds, where clam bakes, moon light lobster spearing parties and other diversions of a like pleasing and novel nature can be indulged in. Accommodations for large or small parties can be secured in this vicinity at the numerous comfortable farm houses; application can be made either to Mr. Amiro, or at the general offices of the Railway Company.



BELLEVILLE

FROST'S HOTEL.

Skirting the shore another eight miles, the road reaches the French Acadian settlement of Pouboncourt, anglicised as Pubnico, the oldest French Acadian settlement in the world. There are three stations here, one at the head of the harbor and two on the eastern side. Nova Scotia is as democratic a country as New England itself. But if heredity counts for anything, the hardy Acadian fishermen of Pubnico are among the most aristocratic people of the continent. Pubnico was founded in about 1650 by Major Phillipe Mius D'Entremont, Baron de Pouboncoup, a scion of the Royal House of Bourbon, who was associated with Charles La Tour in his unsuccessful effort to save Acadia for the crown of France. Baron Pouboncourt lived to be a centenarian, and his bones now rest in the village which he founded. Thus it comes that the bluest blood of France courses through the veins of the brave fishermen of this thriving French Acadian settlement. The story of how the ancestors of these people hid themselves in the forest, and the privations they endured there after the expulsion of their compatriots from Grand Pre, forms a thrilling chapter of local history.

Pubnico Station, Pubnico Harbor post office. Mrs. Thomas Taylor, LaTour House, accommodates 10, $1.00 per day, $4.00 per week. J. Goodwin, Roseway House, ¼ mile, accommodates 12, terms on application. A. Gaudet, Sea Side House, 1½ miles, accommodates 10, rates on application. East Pubnico Station and post office. Central House, Mrs. Angus Hines, accommodates 10, $1.00 per day, $4.00 to $5.00 per week. Hotel D'Entremont, 1 mile, accommodates 12, $1.00 per day, $4.00 per week. Lower East Pubnico Station and post office. Capt. Wm. E. Morrisey, Atlantic House, accommodates 24, $1.00 per day, $5.00 per week, special rates to families and parties by the season. This historic spot affords numerous attractions in the shape of boating bathing and fishing; streams and lakes within walking distance abound in salmon and trout, and the adjoining forest contains quantities of game – moose, partridge, woodcock, etc. The roads are excellent for driving and wheeling, and numerous excursions can be undertaken to attractions too numerous to mention, and within easy driving distance of the hotels. Accommodations can be secured in comfortable farm houses in addition to the above hotels on application at the general offices of the Railway Company.

Another run of five miles along the sea shore and the English fishing settlement of Wood's Harbor is reached. The original Indian name of this place was Cock-a-wick, but it was subsequently called Wood's Harbor, in honor of the Congregational minister who lived among its inhabitants, prior to the American revolution.

McKAY'S HOTEL.

Mud Island and Seal Island are in the distance. The treacherous currents which sweep around these islands have made them the scenes of innumerable shipwrecks. They are the headquarters of great lobster fisheries.

The next station is Shag Harbor; and then Barrington Passage is reached. On the opposite side is Cape Sable, the most southerly point in the province — the "Land's End" of the Aborigines. Cape Sable Island, the thriving home of as hardy a race of fishermen as plow the ocean, is well worth a visit from the tourist.

Barrington Passage post office. M. K. Swim, Scotia House, accommodates 15, $1.00 per day $4.00 per week. Geo. L. Christie, Passage House, accommodates 12, $1.00 per day, $4 per week. Barrington post office. S. B. Coffin, Barrington House, accommodates 30, $1.50 per day, $5.00 per week; all modern improvements. On application to the general offices of the railway company, additional accommodations can be secured at comfortable farm houses, at low rates. The attractions around Barrington Harbor are numerous: excellent boating, bathing and fishing, and numerous picnic grounds; trout can be secured during all the summer months within walking distance of any of the hotels, and camping grounds for hunting moose can be reached by teams and very short drives, so that outfits and provisions can be placed on the hunting grounds in a few hours. Cape Sable Island has one of the largest and best sand beaches in the Province; boats (both sail and steam) and guides can be secured on application, for fishing and pleasure excursions. Wild sea fowl are abundant during the season, some shots bagging 50 to 60 in one day. Special points of interest are Cape Sable light, the Southern extremity of Nova Scotia; islands to which one may resort for picnics, clam bakes, chowders, etc., and unsurpassed roads for driving and wheeling. Clarks Harbor post office, 5 miles from Barrington Passage. J. L. Nickerson Hotel, accommodates 25, $1.25 per day, special rates on application; all modern improvements.

The Coast Railway winds around the head of Barrington Harbor (the site of old Fort LaTour is nine miles distant), and thence runs to Oogun-sook, now known as Clyde, named by its Scotch soldier settlers in honor of the river on which the great city of Glasgow stands.

Clyde River post office. Joseph H. McKay Hotel (see photo.), accommodates 10, terms on application. Excellent location and convenient to hunting and fishing grounds. Additional accommodations can be secured at farm houses along the river. The Clyde river is one of the best in Lower Canada for salmon and trout fishing. Sea trout can also be secured in season between Clyde Village and the mouth of the river. The forest in the vicinity of Clyde Village and following up the river abound in moose and small game.

A CHARACTERISTIC GROUP.

A few miles brings us to the peerless harbor of Shelburne. The station on the western side is Birchtown, formerly settled by negroes, who were brought here at the time of the revolutionary war. Many of them had been slaves in New England. Most people have forgotten that there was once three thousand slaves in "Liberty Loving Massachusetts," of whom 1,000 of these human chattels were owned in the city of Boston. About 1790 the most of these poor people were transported to the more congenial climate of Sierra Leone.

SHELBURNE HARBOR.

Shelburne is by far the most interesting place on the line of the Coast Railway. It is not only a town with a romantic history, but it has had a variety of names. Three hundred years ago the French explorers called it Port Razoir. Previous to the revolutionary war it was known as Port Roseneath. Its harbor is one of the finest in the world. It is perfectly land locked. Three miles wide and ten miles long, with splendid anchorage, the combined navies of the world could ride on its placid bosom.

In 1765 Col. Alexander McNutt, Benjamin Franklin and other Philadelphia associates, obtained a grant of 100,000 acres of land on the shore of Port Roseneath, on which they set out to found a great city. They named it New Jerusalem and intended to make it what New Bedford, Mass., and Dundee, Scotland, are today — headquarters for

the prosecution of the whale fishery — as well as a great manufacturing and commercial emporium. But the outbreak of the revolutionary war put an end to their ambitious schemes, and in a short time the site of their New Jerusalem was sold at auction.

Eighteen years later, however, there was every prospect of Benjamin Franklin's design being carried to a success. Early one May morning in 1783, the fleet of twenty square rigged vessels, convoyed by men of war, anchored at the head of the harbor. On board those vessels were several thousand United Empire Loyalists refugees from New York and other parts of the revolted and now independent colonies.

The site of a city two miles in length by one mile in breadth was laid out. There were fifteen streets, sixty feet wide, running north and south, and thirty streets running east and west, crossing the former at right angles. The new comers — of whom George Washington had said, that "he could see nothing better for them than to recommend suicide" — comprised the aristocracy, the wealth, the chivalry and the dignity of the United Empire Loyalists. They brought their slaves and their household effects with them — as much as they could get away.

A city of three thousand houses sprung up as if by magic and soon it had a population of 16,000. The British Government was paying the bills and everything was done on an elaborate scale. The name was changed to Shelburne — in honor of one of the lords of trade and plantation. The new city was designed to become the New York of British North America and the chief seat of British power. Large buildings were erected for governmental purposes. Five hundred soldiers were stationed here and the daylight gun was regularly fired from the war ships in the harbor.

The forests were overrun with moose, caribou, deer, partridge, and game of every description. Its rivers abounded in salmon and trout, and rich harvests of cod, hake and sea trout were taken from its harbor.

Ship building became a great industry and in the month of October, 1786, no less than 70 vessels were on the stocks ready for launching--a sight never before or since seen in the new world.

But the chief characteristic of the new city was its social life. The British government furnished the rations and the large majority of the people gave themselves up to eating, dancing, music and merry making. This town of 3,000 houses had three newspapers and 300 liquor shops. The "400" kept up their dancing assemblages all the year round and they became known in Halifax, Boston and New York as the "dancing beggars." The withdrawal of the King's provisions, however, brought their gayety to a sudden end. Thrown upon their own resource, luxury was quickly succeeded by privation, and indolence was immediately followed by want. This "New York of Canada" disappeared almost as rapidly as it grew. It was not visited by pestilence; it was not devoured by fire; nor was it destroyed by cyclone, nor swallowed by an earthquake — yet it became a deserted city. Its 16,000 inhabitants dwindled down to 300. Grass grew in its streets, and swine took up their abode in what had been the drawing rooms and wine cellars of its palaces. And in incredibly short time there was little left but the ruins to tell of the blasted hopes and the blighted ambitions of its people and the wasted expenditure of $3,000,000.

Today Shelburne is a town of 2,500 people, is a great resort for the American fishing fleet, and is still noted for its ship building. It is an exceedingly pretty spot, and as a favorite summer resort may yet regain much of its former importance and prosperity. Fine trout and salmon streams are in the vicinity, as well as the home of the moose and smaller game.

Shelburne post office. D. B. Frost, Atlantic House, accommodates 50, $2.00 per day, $10.00 per week, after first two weeks. Public and private parlors, reception, writing and smoking rooms; all modern improvements; livery stable and stage coach offices in connection. Thomas E. Ryer, Shelburne House, $1.00 per day

$6.00 per week; modern improvements. Shelburne deserves particular mention from a point of view not only of sport, but that of scenery. The harbor is one of the best in the world, as well as the safest for yachting, boating and bathing. The roads are unsurpassed and numerous drives abound to beaches, falls and lakes. Salmon and trout streams are within easy distance of the town, and deep sea fishing can be enjoyed in the harbor. Within a radius of 18 miles are three large rivers, with a number of waterfalls and rapids. Guides and boats can be secured at reasonable rates.

Seven miles from Shelburne, the Coast Railway crosses the Jordan River, still noted for its "extraordinary salmon fishery" and its manufacture of lumber; and thence runs 13 miles to Lockeport, a town that is destined to

TUSKET RIVER BRIDGE.

become one of the most noted summer resorts of the whole shore. The chief charm of Lockeport is its magnificent sand beach — an ideal spot for bathing, free from under tow, sand flies and mosquitoes, and a charming spot for promenading, bicycling and driving.

The harbor is one
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Almost every one of the 90 miles of the Coast Railway from Yarmouth to Lockeport gives the traveller delightful glimpses of rugged ocean scenery, placid inland lake or silvery stream — thriving villages and homes of contentment and prosperity, — making the entire route a continual source of interest and admiration, and one of which the traveller never tires.

The three attributes of modern travel, safety, speed and comfort, are offered by this new line of railway, traversing one of the most desirable summer resorts ever opened to the tourist. It is truly the latest and best. The road-bed and equipment are unsurpassed, the materials being supplied and the work being done in accordance with the requirements and specifications of the government.

SPORTSMEN S PARADISE

The Game Laws for the Province of Nova Scotia.

MOOSE AND CARIBOU.—Close season for moose and caribou is from January 15th to September 15th—that is to say, they may be hunted upon and after 15th September till the 15th day of January. No person shall have any green meat in his possession, or offer it for sale, except in months aforesaid; no matter whether killed in Nova Scotia or not. Possession of green meat in close season is presumptive evidence of its having been killed in close season by the person in possession of it. Any person killing moose or caribou shall carry the meat out of the woods within 10 days, but not later in any case than the 15th January. Penalty for breach of foregoing, not less than $50 nor more than $200 for each offence. No person shall kill in one season more than two moose and two caribou. Penalty, $50 to $200.

SNARES.—No person shall set or attempt to set any snare or trap for moose or caribou; and any person finding a snare or trap may destroy it. Penalty not less than $50 nor more than $100 for each offence. The possession of a snare or trap is presumptive evidence that the party intends to set it.

HUNTING WITH DOGS.—To hunt, chase or pursue moose or caribou with dogs renders the party liable to a penalty of $50 to $100 in addition to any other penalties for hunting in close season, etc. Any person may kill a dog found hunting or about to hunt moose or caribou.

No person shall hunt or kill American Elk or Red Deer before the first day of October, A.D. 1904. Penalty, $50 to $100.

BEAVER.—No person shall hunt for or kill beaver until November 1st, 1900. Penalty, $100.

RABBITS, HARES.—Close season from February 1st to October 1st. No person shall have them in possession from February 5th to October 1st. No snares shall be set for rabbits or hares in close season. Clear space of 100 feet must be left between each hedge and the nearest hedge. All snares or hedges unlawfully set may be destroyed. Penalty for each offence, $5. No person shall hunt or kill at any time any Newfoundland Hare or Jack Rabbit. Penalty, $10.

OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.—Close season for all other fur-bearing animals, except Bear, Wolf, Loupcervier, Wildcat, Skunk, Musquash, Raccoon, Fox, Woodchuck, Otter and Weasel, from April 1st to November 1st, under a penalty of $5.

BIRDS.—Woodcock, snipe, teal.—Close season from March 1st to September 1st. No person shall kill any woodcock before sunrise or after sunset.

Partridge, Grouse.—Close season from December 1st to September 15th. Unlawful to sell, buy, or have in possession during such time.

Duck.—Unlawful to kill or have in possession any blue-winged ducks during the months of April, May, June, July and August.

The possession of any of the above-mentioned birds in close season is presumptive evidence of unlawful killing by the person in possession of it. Penalty for killing any of the above-mentioned birds, not less than $5 nor more than $10 for each offence, in addition to $1 for each of such birds killed, taken, or had in possession in close season. No snare, trap or net shall be set or used for Grouse, Partridge, or any other bird included in the definition of "Game"—at any season of the year.

Pheasants, etc.—It is unlawful to hunt, kill, or have in possession any Pheasants, Blackcock, Capercailzie, Ptarmigan, Sharp Tailed Grouse, Spruce Partridge or Chukor Partridge, under a penalty of $5 for each Canada Grouse and Spruce Partridge and $25 for each other bird mentioned in this section.

LICENSE.—No person whose domicile is not within Nova Scotia shall kill or hunt any of the above-mentioned animals or birds without having obtained a license. Licenses are sold by the Clerk of Municipality in each county, from the office of the Provincial Secretary, and by the agents of the Game Society appointed in various convenient places through the province. Licenses shall be in force only from August 1st, or the day of their delivery, till August 1st ensuing. License fee, $30 for moose and game and $10 for birds. Officers in H. M. S., if members of Game Society, are exempt from payment of any fee, otherwise they shall pay a fee of $5. Every holder of a license must produce the same when required by any justice of the peace, game commissioner, or officer of Game Society. Penalty for hunting without license, $50 to $100, in addition to the license fee. The hunter, guide or companion of any such person hunting without license, is liable to same fine as the person himself.

Export of hides, etc.—Unlawful to export moose or caribou hides from Nova Scotia. Any hides attempted to be exported shall be forfeited. Penalty, $5 for each hide. Unlawful to export partridge or woodcock. Penalty, $20.

FISH. Salmon.—Close season from August 15th to March 1st, except that salmon may be fished for with the fly alone from February 1st to August 15th. From low water nearest 6 o'clock p.m. of every Saturday to low water nearest 6 a.m. of every Monday no one shall fish for salmon in tidal waters. In non-tidal waters frequented by salmon, no one shall fish for any kind of fish between 9 o'clock p.m. of every Saturday and 6 o'clock a.m. of the following Monday. Drifting and dipping for salmon is prohibited. Penalty for breach of foregoing provisions, $20 for each offence.

Trout etc.—Unlawful to fish for, or to have in possession, any speckled trout (*salvelinus fontinalis*), lake trout, or land-locked salmon, between 1st October and 1st April. Unlawful to fish for trout by any other means than angling with hook and line. Penalty for breach of foregoing provisions, $20 for each offence.

Explosives.—The use of explosives to kill any kind of fish is prohibited under a penalty of $20.

Bass.—Close season from 1st March to 1st October, except that bass may be fished for at all times by angling with hook and line. Bass shall not be fished for by any net having meshes of a less size than 6 inches, extension measure, nor by means of seines. Penalty, $20.

Shad and gaspereaux.—Close season for shad and gaspereaux shall be from sunset on Friday evening to sunrise on Monday morning in each week. Penalty, $20. By a late amendment to the game laws, agents of the Game and Fishery Protection Society are appointed in various places in the province, where non-residents are likely to arrive, for the purpose of selling licenses, and of generally carrying out the law. This has been chiefly because strangers have complained of the difficulty of finding the officials who hitherto have had authority to sell licenses. It is the intention of the Game Society rigorously to enforce the above laws, and therefore this publicity has been given to them.

NOTE.—No person shall sell or expose for sale, or buy any animal or bird included in the definition of Game until after a lapse of three days from the end of any close season. Penalty, $25. Every person who brings or sends the carcase of a moose or caribou, or who offers for sale, shall bring or send together therewith the neck and foreleg of the same, and shall retain and keep the same exposed, together with the meat so offered for sale. Under a penalty of $50. Whenever a fine is imposed by the Game Laws, the person fined is liable to imprisonment if the fine is not paid; and judgment may be recovered in the County Courts for amount of fine and costs, and may be recorded, so as to bind the lands of the defendant.

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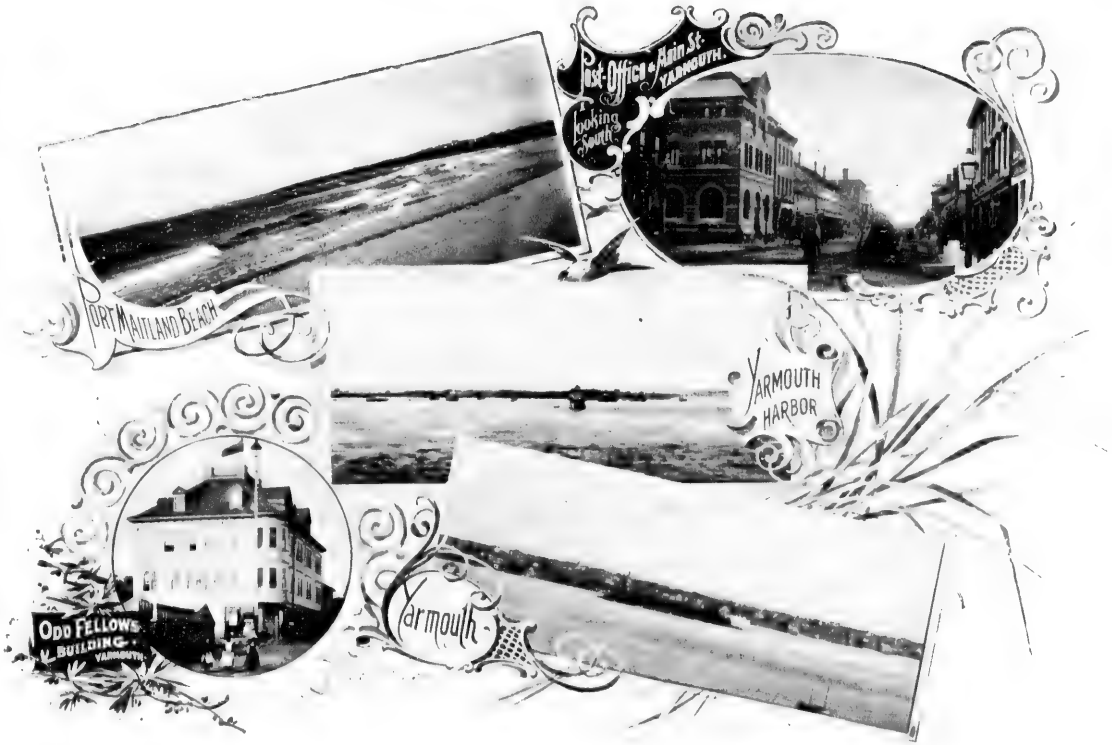

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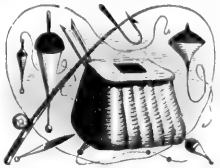

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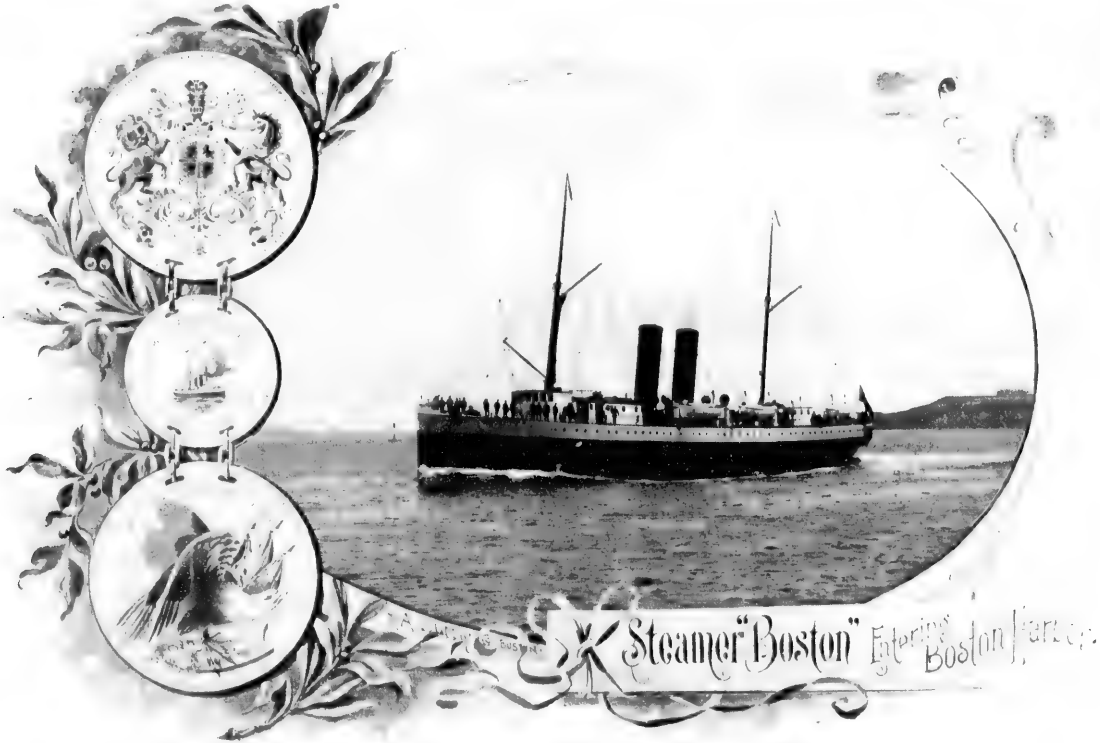
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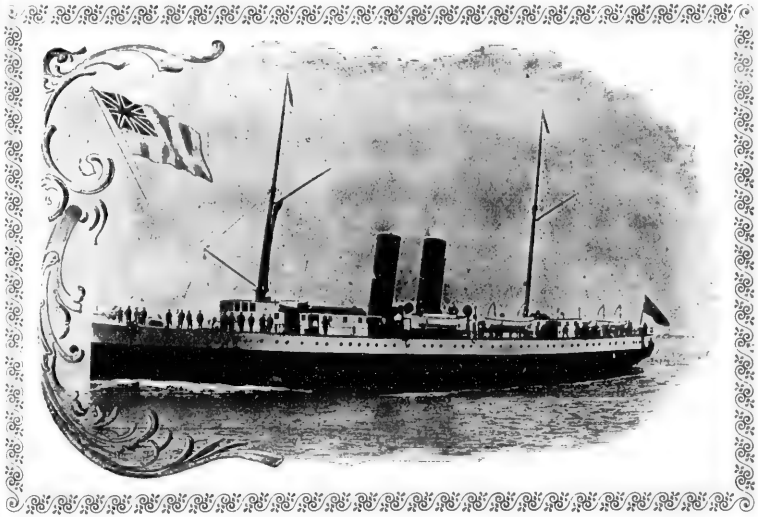

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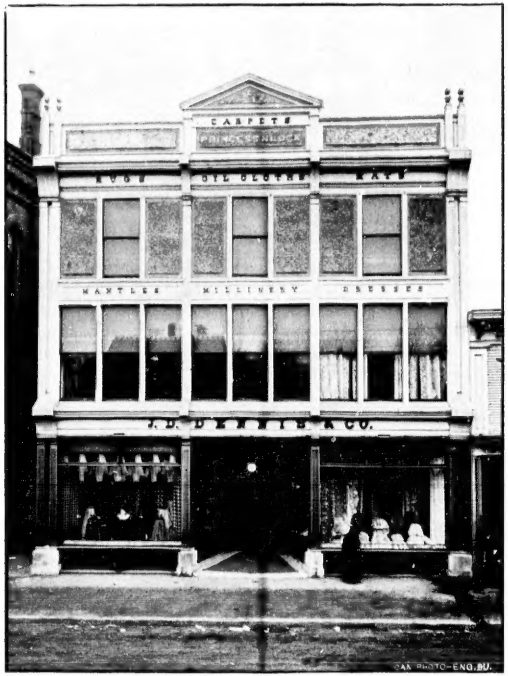

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